









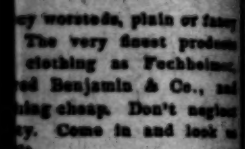








### Harry Ebes Leads Procession Buffalo—Diamond and Track Notes.



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39

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simple and elaborate. The  
Jewel Cases, Bangle  
Chains, Trinket Boxes



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### Harry Ebes Leads Procession Buffalo—Diamond and Track Notes.

... are practically alike.

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## And Boys

Each year we make  
 far out all small  
 means deep cuts  
 the following:

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**THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.**  
E. G. OTIS.....President and General Manager.  
HARRY CHANDLER.....Vice-President and Assistant General Manager.  
MAMIE OTIS-CHANDLER.....Secretary. ALBERT MC FARLAND.....Treasurer.  
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**ADVERTISERS DEMAND CIRCULATION, AND CIRCULATION BRINGS ADVERTISING.**

For the month of July, 1903, the total amount of paid advertising in THE SUNDAY TIMES exceeded any other corresponding month in the paper's history, taking four Sundays to the month as a basis of calculation.

The following figures prove the discriminating judgment of careful advertisers who make use of the columns of THE TIMES to bring their business before the public:

**THREE YEARS' COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT.**

July, 1899, 4 Sundays.	July, 1900, 4 Sundays.	July, 1901, 4 Sundays.
COLA IN.	COLA IN.	COLA IN.
July 9th.....143 11	July 8th.....159 4	July 7th.....144 1
July 10th.....163 3	July 15th.....146 1	July 14th.....151 19
July 23rd.....120 7	July 22nd.....142 1	July 21st.....145 17
July 30th.....117 19	July 29th.....123 4	July 28th.....141 13
844 19	860 8	883 7

These figures show a steady increase, and a clear gain of 36 columns over 5 pages—for the month of July, 1903, over July, 1899.

**LIBERTY IS NOT LICENSE.**

A recent dispatch from Manila to The Times states that the friars have issued a circular to the public, in one of their newspapers, in which they denounce the American government in the disguise of a passionate appeal to Catholics. The circular states that the government has "declared war against God," and denounces the members of the Philippine Commission as "four rickety braver."

The cause for this effusion is said to be a recent local dispute in one of the Manila towns, when Gov. Taft issued a proclamation—and a very proper proclamation—to the effect that he neither desired to nor could interfere in religious questions, and reminded the persons involved of a separation between church and state.

According to the dispatch, the circular issued by the friars is extremely intemperate and abusive. The officers are called "buffoons," "talkative politicians," "who are seeking to overthrow the church under the guise of 'pernicious liberty,'" and are attempting to "scotch the sun of the moral world." It further calls on the Catholics to unite against this "impious and irregular government."

The priests of the Catholic church in Manila would do well to go a little less in bucking against the organized government and in sowing the seeds of sedition—or fanning into a flame the sedition that already exists—among the people of that hitherto unfortunate country. If, far, the American government has treated the representatives of the Catholic church in the Philippine Islands with great consideration—with much greater consideration, in fact, than is pleasing to a majority of the natives, who have been ground down under the tyranny of these same priests for many generations. Had the priests been left to the tender mercies of the natives, they would not now be in a position to issue pronouncements, or to do anything else. It is an indubitable fact, attested by numerous unprejudiced and reliable observers, that to the arrogance, tyranny, and, in many cases, immorality of these priests, is largely due the dissatisfaction that has existed among the natives of the islands, and the frequent outbreaks that have flamed the archipelago with blood.

Just now is a particularly inopportune moment for these friars to mount a pedestal and preach treason against the government which gives them protection. In another Spanish-speaking country, to the south of us, there exists today a feeling of tremendous public indignation against the priests, on account of disclosures that have been made in the Mexican press regarding the gross immorality that have been practiced by some of the clergy, resulting in the arrest and incarceration of one of them. It would seem, just now, to be a good time for Catholic priests in Spanish-speaking countries to "lay low."

These friars should realize the fact that under the Stars and Stripes there is absolute freedom of religious thought and practice, so long as such practices do not run counter to the established laws. To Uncle Sam the Methodist, the Catholic, the Christian Scientist, and the atheist are all, alike, citizens of this great republic, entitled to the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution, and to the protection of the law. They are also, all of them, expected to obey the law, and this applies to proud priests as well as to the humblest members of their flocks. The sooner the Philippine friars get this idea into their heads, the better it will be for them. Great liberty is permitted to the citizen under our form of government, but license and liberty are not synonymous, as many have heretofore discovered to their cost.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt has been carrying out his "Winning of the West" in earnest.

**RAISING REVENUE.**

The City Council is still struggling with the difficult question of how to make good the big deficit in the city treasury. The latest proposition for a means toward that end, namely, the imposition of a license tax upon merchants, has raised a storm of objection from the parties directly interested. One thing is evident. Should such a tax be imposed—which The Times does not say—it should be made to bear equally upon all who are engaged in trade, according to the amount of business which they do. The wholesale houses on Los Angeles street should be required to pay a much larger amount than the retailers, not only because they do more business, and have more capital, but because the retailers are the target for every enterprising collector of funds who starts out to make the rounds, whether it be for a feast, a Galveston flood, a Buffalo exhibit, or any other "old thing." Then, again, there are a great many men doing business to a considerable amount as jobbers, or manufacturers' agents, in a single room of the downtown district. These people frequently do not pay tribute to the city in any form whatever, and they should not be overlooked, when the "Irish dividends" are being handed around.

While this question of increasing the revenue of the city is under discussion, why is it that no attention has apparently been paid to the suggestion of one of the Councilmen, recently referred to in The Times, that the city should impose a liquor license upon all persons in Los Angeles who hold a United States license, such licenses to be equal in amount to that paid by the retail liquor dealers? Such a step would be eminently just, would be simple and easy, and would yield a large additional revenue. There are said to be about four hundred United States liquor licenses held in the city, while there are only 300 saloons, which pay to the city \$50 a month each. By imposing this license on all alike, the city would receive an additional revenue of \$120,000 a year, or fully enough to cover any deficit that we are likely to encounter for some years to come. Surely, this suggestion is worthy of consideration. It would, of course, meet with strong opposition from the druggists, owners of "social clubs" and some others, but, then, if any one can suggest a means of raising additional revenue that would not meet with opposition in some quarters, he should at once come forward and receive the homage of the public, as the discoverer of the philosopher's stone.

An ex-telephone girl, who drew second place in the Lawton land lottery, has been appointed Marshal of the new town. Her "hello" which once brought a thrill of delight to her hearers will now bring a thrill of fear to the lawless element, especially if she addresses them with a gun to back up the argument.

A scientist announces that the earth will be full in the year 2250. What would some of the old souls give for 30 years of unalloyed bliss before they could announce themselves as really "full"?

Texas has legalized the shirt-waist man, but he is wary enough to keep away from the cattle towns, where the festive cowboy is always looking for some kind of a new target to plug at.

To have been strictly in style, Winter, the Selby smelter robber, should have skipped out and had the detectives "locate" him in various States and countries.

The only "strikers" who will be recognized, even when the Amalgamated Association has been dissolved, are the colored porters on the Pullmans.

It may be well for Admiral Cervera to take back with him to Spain a suit of scandal-proof armor if he is to testify before the court of inquiry.

Uncle Sam's dogs of war are already pointing their noses toward South America and growling ominously.

**WHERE COERCION FAILS.**

The indignation of Strike-leader Shaffer and his co-conspirators against labor, because of the refusal of members of the Amalgamated Association at Chicago, Joliet, Milwaukee and other points to quit work at his dictation, is decidedly amusing, and, in a mild way, interesting. Upon learning of the refusal of these sensible workmen to join in a needless strike, Shaffer forthwith dispatched one of his lieutenants, named Tighe, to Chicago and other western cities where the strike order has not been obeyed. At Chicago the men, after listening to Tighe, almost unanimously refused to reconsider their former action, and positively declined to go into voluntary idleness upon the command of Shaffer. Thereupon Shaffer's lieutenant, Tighe, informed them that their charter was forfeited, and that they were no longer members of the Amalgamated Association. That this "bluff" did not create any great amount of consternation may be gathered from the fact that the men received Tighe's announcement with laughter and jeers.

These men were members of the Amalgamated Association, and they had signed their intention and their willingness to contribute for the support of the strike. They were satisfied, however, with their employment, and could see no good reason why they should quit work merely because some of the other employees of the steel trust were dissatisfied. Their decision to continue at work is evidence of the possession of a great deal more common sense than is possessed by Shaffer and some others who need not be more particularly mentioned. Shaffer is on record as having declared, in high dudgeon, that unless these men joined the strike forthwith he would not accept a cent which they might see fit to contribute for the support of the strikers. This is, indeed, a dire threat. But there is no present prospect that it will terrify those against whom it was directed, any more than did the taking away of their charters.

The strike situation has brightened perceptibly since these members of the Amalgamated Association have refused to be led around by the nose by the labor bosses and would-be dictators. It will not be in the least surprising if others now pluck up courage to rebel against the despotism which, it obeyed, robs them of some of their most valuable rights as citizens. It is entirely within the bounds of probability to say that more than half of the men engaged in the strike—and the proportion is probably nearer three-fifths—would gladly return to work on the terms and conditions existing before the strike if they dared to do so. But they lack the moral and physical courage thus to obey the dictates of their better judgment. It takes both moral and physical courage to bid defiance to the jeers, the ribald abuse, the threats of violence, and the actual violence which are so often the portion of those who insist upon continuing work when a strike is in progress.

The example of the western members of the Amalgamated Association is to be commended in this bidding defiance alike to the orders and threats of Shaffer, who sought to deprive them of employment upon an insufficient and unworthy pretext. It indicates that the independence and manhood have not been crushed out of all members of the Amalgamated Association. It looks as though, possibly, the beginning of the end may be in sight.

**LOSSES OF THE MACHINISTS.**

The Iron Age of recent date, discussing the losses of the machinists of the country by reason of the strike inaugurated some weeks ago, points out that, although the International Association of Machinists may claim that a great deal has been gained by the adoption of the nine-hour system with ten hours' pay in a considerable number of shops throughout the country, this claim is not fully supported by the facts. "If the association had been successful in all or nearly all the great machinery centers of the country," says the Iron Age, "they could have looked forward to a complete victory at some time in the future. As it stands, they made a fight for a point which has only been carried in part. The machinists have been defeated in so many of the shops, and particularly in so many of the large manufacturing centers, that such ground as they have gained is likely to be cut from under them as time develops."

Several machinery manufacturers surrendered to the demands of the strikers at the beginning of the struggle, shortening the hours of labor and advancing wages to the rate demanded. These manufacturers now find themselves "in a most unsatisfactory condition in competition for business with other manufacturers who resisted the demand and finally secured a working force on much better terms." This, as the Iron Age declares, will cause dissatisfaction on the part of those employers who made haste to yield to the demands of the strikers, and a readjustment may be expected to come at the end of the working year. If it is not insisted on prior to that time.

The only alternative course, it would seem, would be for the International Association of Machinists "to force another strike in the shops in which they have just been beaten, and again endeavor to impose their terms on the entire trade." This, adds the Iron Age, "is not to be expected. The union will not attempt another fight of this kind in the near future."

Speaking, further, of the violation of contracts by the "organized" machinists, the Iron Age well and forcibly says: "A most important point in connection with the strike is the fact that

the International Association of Machinists have utterly, and perhaps permanently lost their standing as a respected labor organization, with the large manufacturers, or with any organization of manufacturers. They have shown that they carry out agreements only when such agreements are uniformly favorable to their side. They have no hesitation in breaking agreements when such agreements appear to them to give some little advantage to the other side. This outcome of the strike will probably be deplored by those who believe in the ultimate organization of all workingmen to deal with a complete organization of employers. It will, however, not be mourned by the great number of people who believe in the fairness of employers as a whole, and their disposition to treat their men humanely and with proper consideration. Employers generally are not disposed to be tyrannical, oppressive or illiberal. They will usually do more for their men when left perfectly free to act than when efforts are made to coerce them by organizations, or by any organization of employers. The American machinery trade is in more favorable shape today for continued advancement in the introduction of improved methods and the betterment of the trade in every other respect than it would have been if the efforts of the International Association of Machinists had been completely successful. It is well for everybody concerned, in view of what has developed, that the coercion have so discredited themselves."

No labor organization—and no organization of any kind, for that matter—can expect to maintain a standing among honorable men, if its solemn contracts are repudiated upon the slightest pretext, or upon any pretext. A business contract is, or it should be, one of the most sacred obligations that can be entered into between man and man. A contract made between an employer and a labor union ought to be as sacred as any other contract. When the members of labor unions deliberately and knowingly violate a specific agreement, they commit an act which is everywhere recognized as dishonorable and even despicable. There have been so many violations of contracts on the part of labor organizations during the present strike epidemic that it is no wonder employers everywhere are coming to look upon members of these organizations with distrust, and to avoid employing them at any price wherever possible.

The new cruiser Cleveland will be christened with a bottle of water, and now it's up to the W.C.T.U. to wrangle over the question as to whether it shall be salt water, rain water, soda water, phosphorescent, Shasta Springs, Chicago River, Apollinaris or plain hy-drant damns.

Detroit has a boy who can play baseball and smoke cigarettes, but cannot read his own name. Yet he can make a three-bagger or a home run and can pitch a curved ball which will keep the batter guessing, of what consequence is his fundamental defect?

A Kentucky girl who was to marry a Chicago youth says she loves him, but she is waiting for him to marry her. It appears to be a case of the recent popular song, "I Can't Tell Why I Love You, But I Do."

Thirty thousand girls in and near New York City, employed in making women's flannel wearing apparel, will be involved in a strike next week. Evidently the "union suit" is about to receive a setback.

The man who years ago captured the Younger brothers now wants them to become his guests at Denver. Of course they will not go, but the man who shot them at home and visit him under a "flag of truce," as it were.

Coney Island's "loop the loop" is to be suppressed because two people died from the effects of a trip. The side-show fakir and the thimblebarg man, however, will continue to give visitors a pain.

Mr. Thomas Lipton says that if he is again beaten he will know it was "generous, high-flying sportsmen." That sounds just like the gallant Irishman and proves him to be a worthy rival.

John R. Spears, a famous yachting expert, says that the Shamrock II is the swiftest yacht ever built. What a disappointed man he will be about the middle of next month.

It seems that the story of the Philadelphia man who found a big halibut on his back porch has no foundation. It was merely the regular daily chunk left by the ice-man.

The Shamrock II carries a boom 120 feet long, but it will require more than a big boom to carry off that cup.

Isn't it about time for the Californians to count noses and see if there are enough for a quorum?

Mr. Phillips of Chicago will once more attempt to be the cornerer of the corner on corn.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Sacramento county shows an increase of assessment of \$200,000.

Thieves passing an gas inspectors robes and a crowd of 200 in watches and jewelry.

The game warden at Santa Cruz has distributed 50,000 rainbow trout in streams throughout the county.

An Oakland man has refused to pay his dog license, and has himself arrested in order to test the validity of the ordinance.

A miscreant spread arsenic on the Belgian farm of H. J. Lenholts at San Rafael, and 150 blue-blooded hares were dead the next morning.

**STRIKE'S END SEEMS NEAR.**

**Men Only Kept Out by Union Bosses.**

**Employers Strong and Bound to Win.**

**San Francisco Trouble Due to Injustice of Agitators—Wrong Admitted.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The strike seems drawing to a close. The majority of the strikers are weary of the fray, and would work again. Empty stomachs, sad wives and ragged little ones help on the ending of the battle for union rules. If it were not for the hundreds who delight in the ferment of strikes and boycotts, the most of the men who have quit their jobs would go back to work at once, for they see nothing ahead but defeat.

And this defeat would come because of the inherent weakness of the union cause. If the men had struck merely for higher wages or for shorter hours, or both, they would probably have won. But they struck for the sake of the strike, and the strike is a thing that cannot be won by the men who have granted demands that meant a curtailment of their profits; they would have met the strikers' demand for more hours of rest. But they would not submit to the tyranny of unionism under any circumstances, and they will surely be the victors in this fight.

THE REAL CAUSE.

Now that the strike has lasted long enough to give a perspective view, it is certain, and that the laborers' mere outwornness of the strike are finding out the real cause of it. The nearest and apparent reason for the present fight was the demand of the strikers for higher wages, but the real and foundation cause has not been made public until now, and the readers of The Times will learn it first.

The strike is, as has been said often, a struggle between the employers' Association and the labor unions of the city. Labor unions have existed for years; the Employers' Association is not a new thing. Every man who is employed by the city of San Francisco is a member of the city's labor union. The city's labor union is the cause of the strike. Some months ago a member of one of the largest firms in California, going through his establishment here, saw two of his employees leading. They were porters and there was plenty of work for them at the time. He remonstrated with them and told them to get busy. He went on and a half an hour later found the men still idle. He spoke more severely and, again finding them with empty hands, discharged them.

There were no union men in this establishment. Everything was peaceable, wages at a top notch, and all that was expected of any one was honest toil.

The employer filled the places of the two lazy porters. A day or two later he was waited on by three leaders of labor unions—a trio who have been most prominent in this strike—and was asked why he had discharged the porters. He told of finding them idle. They were waiting for him to take them back, but as they had added insolence to disobedience, the business man refused. He was then told plainly that he would have to take them back; that by enrolling them as union men they would be bound to work for him.

The fact is that this was done, and the two porters were hired again under threats from the labor union that the firm would be boycotted if it did not employ them. The employer thought long over this condition of affairs. He reasoned to himself that if labor had unions, employers must have unions, or they would go down in the struggle. He conferred with other employers, and the result of his thinking and conference was the Employers' Association.

At first confined to only one or two lines of trade, and with only a few members, it grew in strength of numbers and purpose until today it has over four hundred of the leading business houses on its books, and has a cash capital of \$200,000 in bank here, an emergency fund to meet the expense of those who refuse to knuckle to the unions, and who are compelled to resort to extraordinary means to carry on their business.

DESPERATE INTIMIDATION.

While there is not as much violence reported on the part of the strikers now as a week ago, it is only on account of the general cessation of certain kinds of business, and the strict police enforcement of the downtown strike. The Times' correspondent is able to relate an incident, the truth of which is vouched for by a leading banker here, and which has not before been told. It illustrates more clearly than could any other the desperate disposition of some of the strikers.

A draying firm here which employs a number of drivers, L. Marilli & Co., was early in the strike of the teamsters. As well as possible the firm kept its drivers, and the person opening the door was told that the caller wanted to see the man of the house on private business. In each of the three interviews took place in the parlor of the house.

When the door had been locked or securely shut by the victim of the drive, a revolver and a knife were driven at the man of the house, and he was told to get down on his knees and swear that he would not drive a team again for that firm, or any other firm until permitted to do so by the union. A promise to this effect was made, and the threat was secretly killed, and the oath demanded of them was blood-curdling in the extreme.

This reads like an invention, but it is true in every detail, and the teamsters dare not break their oath in regard to working or naming their persecutors. Marilli was informed by the men of the facts, but nothing could be done to work, whether it was to the identity of those who visited them.

OFFICER JUMPED UPON.

A violent attempt was made to assault Sergeant of Police Cook by mem-

bers of the Sailors' Union yesterday afternoon. Cook ordered a hot crowd to move on, and was jumped upon by two of them who tried to render him unable to defend himself. The policeman was saved by two other cops, and John Evans, one of the gang, went to the hospital with his scalp laid open.

One of the most pathetic of the many incidents of the strike is the sending to Napa Insane Asylum of Charles Becking, a union brass knighter. He is out of work on account of the strike. He was the sole support of his widowed mother, old and poor, and in their little home at No. 2454 Clay street, they were very happy on the wages earned by Becking until, several weeks ago, he was forced out of his job by the unions. His worry over the welfare of his mother drove him crazy and he was yesterday committed to Napa a raving maniac.

ROBBED BY STRIKERS.

Frank Vivian, a mining engineer, lately returned from Mexico, had a remarkable experience at the hands of a mob of strikers last night. He was held up on First street, near Mission, at 7 o'clock by a score of men who asked him if he was a teamster. He said that he was not, but was at once knocked down with a slung shot. While unconscious his pockets were robbed of \$40 in cash, a draft for \$300 on the Bank of California and a silver watch. When he regained his senses he complained to the police, who were weary of the fray, and would work again. Empty stomachs, sad wives and ragged little ones help on the ending of the battle for union rules. If it were not for the hundreds who delight in the ferment of strikes and boycotts, the most of the men who have quit their jobs would go back to work at once, for they see nothing ahead but defeat.

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ROBBED BY STRIKERS.

Frank Vivian, a mining engineer, lately returned from Mexico, had a remarkable experience at the hands of a mob of strikers last night. He was held up on First street, near Mission, at 7 o'clock by a score of men who asked him if he was a teamster. He said that he was not, but was at once knocked down with a slung shot. While unconscious his pockets were robbed of \$40 in cash, a draft for \$300 on the Bank of California and a silver watch. When he regained his senses he complained to the police, who were weary of the fray, and would work again. Empty stomachs, sad wives and ragged little ones help on the ending of the battle for union rules. If it were not for the hundreds who delight in the ferment of strikes and boycotts, the most of the men who have quit their jobs would go back to work at once, for they see nothing ahead but defeat.

And this defeat would come because of the inherent weakness of the union cause. If the men had struck merely for higher wages or for shorter hours, or both, they would probably have won. But they struck for the sake of the strike, and the strike is a thing that cannot be won by the men who have granted demands that meant a curtailment of their profits; they would have met the strikers' demand for more hours of rest. But they would not submit to the tyranny of unionism under any circumstances, and they will surely be the victors in this fight.

THE REAL CAUSE.

Now that the strike has lasted long enough to give a perspective view, it is certain, and that the laborers' mere outwornness of the strike are finding out the real cause of it. The nearest and apparent reason for the present fight was the demand of the strikers for higher wages, but the real and foundation cause has not been made public until now, and the readers of The Times will learn it first.

The strike is, as has been said often, a struggle between the employers' Association and the labor unions of the city. Labor unions have existed for years; the Employers' Association is not a new thing. Every man who is employed by the city of San Francisco is a member of the city's labor union. The city's labor union is the cause of the strike. Some months ago a member of one of the largest firms in California, going through his establishment here, saw two of his employees leading. They were porters and there was plenty of work for them at the time. He remonstrated with them and told them to get busy. He went on and a half an hour later found the men still idle. He spoke more severely and, again finding them with empty hands, discharged them.

There were no union men in this establishment. Everything was peaceable, wages at a top notch, and all that was expected of any one was honest toil.

The employer filled the places of the two lazy porters. A day or two later he was waited on by three leaders of labor unions—a trio who have been most prominent in this strike—and was asked why he had discharged the porters. He told of finding them idle. They were waiting for him to take them back, but as they had added insolence to disobedience, the business man refused. He was then told plainly that he would have to take them back; that by enrolling them as union men they would be bound to work for him.

The fact is that this was done, and the two porters were hired again under threats from the labor union that the firm would be boycotted if it did not employ them. The employer thought long over this condition of affairs. He reasoned to himself that if labor had unions, employers must have unions, or they would go down in the struggle. He conferred with other employers, and the result of his thinking and conference was the Employers' Association.

At first confined to only one or two lines of trade, and with only a few members, it grew in strength of numbers and purpose until today it has over four hundred of the leading business houses on its books, and has a cash capital of \$200,000 in bank here, an emergency fund to meet the expense of those who refuse to knuckle to the unions, and who are compelled to resort to extraordinary means to carry on their business.

DESPERATE INTIMIDATION.

While there is not as much violence reported on the part of the strikers now as a week ago, it is only on account of the general cessation of certain kinds of business, and the strict police enforcement of the downtown strike. The Times' correspondent is able to relate an incident, the truth of which is vouched for by a leading banker here, and which has not before been told. It illustrates more clearly than could any other the desperate disposition of some of the strikers.

A draying firm here which employs a number of drivers, L. Marilli & Co., was early in the strike of the teamsters. As well as possible the firm kept its drivers, and the person opening the door was told that the caller wanted to see the man of the house on private business. In each of the three interviews took place in the parlor of the house.

When the door had been locked or securely shut by the victim of the drive, a revolver and a knife were driven at the man of the house, and he was told to get down on his knees and swear that he would not drive a team again for that firm, or any other firm until permitted to do so by the union. A promise to this effect was made, and the threat was secretly killed, and the oath demanded of them was blood-curdling in the extreme.

This reads like an invention, but it is true in every detail, and the teamsters dare not break their oath in regard to working or naming











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